Price 2d.

THE

# RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

No. CXXII. FEBRUARY, 1859. Vol. XI.

RAGGED SCHOOL
PRECEPT.
Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of hand of the wicked
Psalm lxxxii. 4.
PROMISE
And thou shalt be blessed for they cannot recompense thee for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just: Luke xiv. 4

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
PARTRIDGE & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.
JOHNSTONE AND HUNTER, EDINBURGH; ROBERTSON, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

* * All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
* Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The thanks of the Committee are presented to Mrs. Albert, for a parcel of clothing; to Mrs. Robertson, for a parcel of clothing; to Miss Bodkin, for a parcel for Lamb and Flag; also for a parcel of clothing for the Lamb and Flag Maternity Society, from the Highgate Ladies' Working Society, and for a parcel of clothing for Ropemakers' Fields; to Mrs. Reade, Hastings, for a parcel of clothing.



# OUR CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,

## NEW SERIES.

This periodical is **considerably enlarged in size,** 16 pages (size of demy 18mo.) with coloured wrapper, price one halfpenny. Each Number will contain several woodcut illustrations, and it is among the cheapest and most suitable books for children.

The *Sheffield Independent* speaks in the following terms of this useful serial:—

"OUR CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, a sixteen-paged publication embellished and neatly got up, is intended for the use of Ragged School children; but, in appearance, character, and tendency, is as fit for the nursery of the affluent as the humblest home, furnishing its quota to the Ragged School. We hope it will meet with a widening sale, both for the sake of the excellency of its contents, and for the benefit of its cause."

THE

# RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

The **TENTH VOLUME** of this periodical is now published, bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d., and may be had at the Office of the Society, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand; and of the publishers, PARTRIDGE & Co., 34, Paternoster Row.

# OUR CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE.

The **EIGHTH VOLUME** is now ready, containing Fifty Illustrations, with a beautiful Frontispiece. This volume will be found suitable for Christmas Presents and New-Year's Gifts. Bound in cloth, of various colours, price 8d. They will be supplied to Schools, on application at 1, Exeter Hall, at 6s. per dozen. *The Beacon* says, under date January 19th, 1859:—

"OUR CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, Vol. VIII., 1858 (Ragged School Union), is a little work that of itself shows the admirable progress that is making in these institutions. It is a volume that might safely bear comparison with those placed in the hands of the children of our highest and most educated classes; indeed, two short generations ago, they could not either by wealth or position have commanded it. It is excellently written, and clearly printed, illustrated with woodcuts, tending to excite the curiosity of childhood by subjects in which it delights—the prints of birds, of fishes, of butterflies, and flowers, are just what enchant little people of all stations; while the earnest religious appeals, now in prose and now in verse, are the good seed sown that will bear its fruit in after-years. The wild duck, the partridge, the anemone, and primrose, will be favourites with many a poor child who has never seen them in their native haunts; and they will kindle the cheerful love of God in the depressing circumstances of our over-crowded city life. It is a publication that will beguile many a wearisome and perhaps suffering hour, when we think on the many poor little hands into which it is destined to pass.

# Lamb and Flag Ragged School,

## CLERKENWELL.

## URGENT APPEAL.

THE Committee, after thirteen years' hard struggle, on closing their last year's accounts, regretted to find that there was a balance due to the Treasurer, and the inhabitants of the district in which the Schools are placed being unable to supply the necessary funds, they beg respectfully to lay before the Christian public the claims of the Institution.

The Schools are situated within a few yards of the Middlesex Sessions House, wherein the Administrators of Justice are engaged daily in the painful task of repressing crime by the strong arm of the law. The surrounding locality has acquired a lamentable notoriety as one of the most prolific of the metropolitan hot-beds of pauperism, vice, and crime, sending forth into society a most dangerous and vicious class of persons of both sexes. The very spot upon which the Schools are erected is famous, or rather infamous, in history as the "Nest," a regularly organised college for the training of Juvenile Criminals. Such was the depth of depravity into which its population were sunk, that until within a comparatively recent period, the idea of any reformatory or philanthropic, much less religious, effort for their reclamation was deemed hopeless.

In the year 1845, however, the Committee and others resolved, in dependence upon Divine assistance, to make the effort, by attempting the only hopeful point of attack—the youthful population—and endeavour to rescue them from the inevitable ruin which awaited them, by the operation of the poisonous moral atmosphere they were inhaling, and to supply an antidote. They for this purpose established a Ragged School, to which the poorest of the inhabitants might send their children, in consequence of the absence of the regulations as to dress, personal appearance, and payment, which precludes them from admittance into other Schools.

The instruction imparted is in the common rudiments of education, to qualify them in after-life to earn their own living, combined with a sound moral and religious training; and as a proof that the efforts put forth have not been vain, many of the scholars have obtained situations, and retained them with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers, and 147 prizes have been awarded to the scholars of these Schools by the Ragged School Union for good conduct in their varied situations.

The operations of the Institution are as follows:—

Day School—Boys, Girls, and Infants.—Average attendance 300.

Evening School on Mondays and Thursdays, for those who are engaged during the day, and are deprived thereby of the means of education.

Lectures to Working Men on Tuesday Evenings on varied, interesting, and instructive subjects, from September to March, which have been crowded by the poor of both sexes residing in the locality.

Mothers' Meeting every Wednesday, to assist poor Women in Needlework—in fact, to learn many a poor Mother how to work.

Clothing Fund for the Children, to which 3d. is added for every 1s. subscribed, the articles supplied at cost price, and made by the Ladies' Committee.

Sunday School—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

Missionary's Devotional Meeting for those who do not attend any place of worship—On Sunday Evening.

These operations are carried on in an efficient manner, by a division of labour, at a cost of £300 per annum, the Annual Subscriptions amount to nearly £110, leaving a deficiency of £190, and it is to meet this want that aid is now sought; and the Committee earnestly hope that those to whom their Master has entrusted the Silver and the Gold, will aid them in this their special effort to raise £300, rather than to diminish their operations, and thereby decrease their usefulness.

Subscriptions and donations will be most thankfully received by the Treasurer Mr. Terry, 25, St. John Street, Clerkenwell; Mr. W. J. Watts, Hon. Secretary, 22, Belitha Terrace, Islington; or by Mr. Gent, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall.

# GIRLS' LAUNDRY
AND
## Training Institution for Young Servants,
### WEST END HOUSE, near HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

The shelter of a HOME, useful employment, and careful religious instruction, are here provided for girls during the most perilous period of their lives—from 15 to 18 years of age.

Further particulars to be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries,—Mr. Robert Hanbury, 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, W.; Mr. J. Meadows White, 2, Stanhope-place, W.; or to the Matron at the Institution, Miss Sarah Woodhams. Pecuniary aid is also earnestly solicited.

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## OUR HOMELESS POOR.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE having decided to withdraw nearly all the aid hitherto afforded by Government to uncertified Refuges, &c., it has been resolved by the Committee of the REFORMATORY and REFUGE UNION to raise a General Fund from which to make grants in aid of such Institutions as are found on inspection to be efficiently managed. Nearly £500 has been subscribed during the past 14 days, and an earnest APPEAL is now made for further contributions for this purpose. Pamphlets giving full particulars of the Metropolitan and Provincial Institutions in connection with the Union (upwards of 200), will be sent on application to the Office.

During the past three years the grants towards the maintenance of inmates, emigration, training of masters and matrons, and establishment of new Institutions, amount to £2,071 6s. 4d.

In addition to other operations of the Union 156 males and females have been placed in various Refuges and Reformatories during the past year.

Arrangements are being made for

**AN EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORK OF ALL THE INSTITUTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,**

On April 13th and 14th, at Willis's Rooms.

*President of the Union,*
THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

*Honorary Secretaries,*
ROBERT HANBURY, Esq., M.P., 10, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
STEPHEN CAVE, Esq., 22, Wilton Place, S.W.

Contributions to the General Fund of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, are received at Messrs Smiths, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1 Pall Mall East; and at the Office of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

*January* 20, 1859. CHARLES GWILLIM, *Secretary.*

---

*Just Published. Price Sixpence.*

PAPER READ AT THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, LIVERPOOL, 1858.

# REFORMATORIES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS:

## THEIR COMPARATIVE ECONOMY, WITH TABLES, &c.

BY JOSEPH ADSHEAD,
Author of "Prisons and Prisoners," &c. &c.

London: Office of the "Philanthropist," Strand.

# KINGSLAND, DALSTON, & SHACKLEWELL RAGGED SCHOOL.

## A Sale of Useful & Fancy Articles,

**UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LADY MAYORESS,**

For the purpose of raising funds to establish

## A SICK AND MATERNAL SOCIETY,

In connection with the MOTHERS' MEETING belonging to the above School, will take place about the 23rd or 24th of MARCH, 1859, at OAK LODGE, Stoke Newington, opposite West Hackney Church.

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THE MOTHERS' MEETING having now been established nearly three years, and having grown to be one of the most important features of the School, it is found to be desirable and necessary to form the above Societies in order to meet the wants of those connected with it.

Contributions of Useful and Fancy Articles, Money, &c., &c., will be gladly received by the Ladies mentioned below :—

Mrs. AVELING, 13, Amherst Road, Shacklewell.
Mrs. BODKIN, West Hill, Highgate.
Mrs. CLARK, Haggerstone Parsonage, Shrubland Road, Dalston.
Mrs. DUKES, Clifton House, Malvern Road, Dalston.
Mrs. JONES, Stamford Hill.
Mrs. MIALL, Brockham Villas, Richmond Road, Dalston.
Mrs. MYERS, All Saints' Parsonage, Dalston.

Also by the Managing Committee :

Miss ATKINSON, 13, Robinson's Row, Kingsland.
Miss H. M. LEWIS, Mindelo Cottage, Shakespeare Road, Stoke Newington.
Miss MALLETT, 27, Nelson Terrace, Stoke Newington.
Miss K. SOUTHALL, 3, South Grove East, Mildmay Park.

*Hon. Secretaries*, { Mrs. PRIME, Stamford Hill.
{ Miss MANNEL, 5, Albion Square South, Dalston.

And by the Hon. Secretary of the School, Mr. BERRYMAN, 15, Cambridge Terrace, High Street, Kingsland.

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## CAMDEN TOWN RAGGED SCHOOLS.

WANTED, a MISTRESS for the Girls' Evening School, open on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from Half-past Six o'clock till Half-past Eight.

Application to be sent, with Testimonials, to C. T. R. S., care of Mr. Gent, Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall.

# London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution,

## 200, EUSTON ROAD, near EUSTON SQUARE, N.W.

President—Rev. CANON DALE, 31, Gordon Square, W.C.

The Committee very gratefully acknowledge the following Contributions in aid of the Funds of this Institution:—

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Friend | 1 | 0 | 0 | M. B. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous | 0 | 10 | 0 | C. F. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| W. Pedley, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mr. Golding | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| M. A. B. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Anonymous | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| W. C. Lancaster, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 | R. P. Hardy, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Scott | 25 | 0 | 0 | Rev. R. Moore | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| C. L. Wilson, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Herringham | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| F. Nicholls, Esq. | 0 | 10 | 6 | F. Wilson, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Beauchamp | 1 | 0 | 0 | J. G. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Jos. Vickers, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | B. C. W. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. Oldham | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | |

Hitherto the Committee have authorised the Matron to receive suitable cases at any time when a vacancy has occurred, and they are most anxious that this order should continue, but this must (in a sense) be decided by the Christian public. The estimated expenditure, to keep the Institution in full operation, for 1859, is £1,500; not above one-fourth of this can be relied on from promised annual subscriptions.

Ten pounds is the average cost of each case. This includes maintenance while in the Institution, and an outfit on leaving for service or otherwise; therefore, every contribution of this amount will offer a way of escape to an unfortunate through this medium.

The Committee respectfully solicit donations and annual subscriptions, which will be thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard-street, E.C.; by the Hon. Sec., Thos. Raikes, Esq., 14, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square; or by Mr. E. W. Thomas, Secretary, at the Institution.

Contributions received this month will be acknowledged in the March number of this Magazine, under names or initials, as requested by contributors.

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WANTED, by a Master and Mistress (Man and Wife), Situations as Ragged School or Reformatory Teachers, have had thirteen years' experience, the last four in Ragged Schools. Have good testimonials.

A. B., Mr. Pansey, News Agent, 27, Exeter Street, Brompton Road, S.W.

# Papers, Original and Selected.

## "OUR HOMELESS POOR."

Under this heading "*The Times*," during the past month, has inserted in its columns many letters from various correspondents, in addition to leading articles, and statements made by its own writer. All of which we have carefully read, and now that the lists of "charitable contributions" have well nigh, if not altogether, disappeared from the columns of that journal, we feel in a position to form an opinion of the effort as a whole.

Some ten thousand pounds perhaps has been raised through the *Times*, and shared by a very small fraction of the charities established for alleviating the sufferings of London's poor. The great bulk of that sum, probably three-fourths of it, has flowed into the coffers of the Institution so well known as the Field Lane Ragged Schools and Night Refuge. We have ever regarded this Institution as one of the best and most efficiently conducted efforts connected with the Ragged School Union. Hitherto the Committee have been in the receipt of funds sufficient to meet all expenses, without on any occasion incurring positive debt. Once, in its history, fears were entertained that the work might be marred, or the managers compelled to abridge the operations and bring them into proportion to the failing income. At this juncture the Committee of the Ragged School Union came to the rescue, and voted £100, in addition to an annual grant of £50, which has been given since 1850 to the present time. We cannot therefore but rejoice in the fact, that the public patronage of this Institution has lately been so greatly extended. It is well worthy of it, and we hope it may long retain its numerous new supporters. We, however, cannot help thinking that societies, as well as individuals, may suffer from plethora as well as from poverty, and, like Agur, need earnestly pray to have "neither poverty nor riches, lest I be full, and deny thee, and say, Who is the Lord?" We think that if £500 had been placed at the disposal of the Field Lane Committee there would have been ample cause for congratulation; but for £8,000, more or less, to be heaped upon them, seems rather to call for commiseration and sympathy: for, to such a sum, a degree of responsibility attaches itself, that is both onerous and undesirable, not only in this case, but in that of all Societies, where the success depends more on the personal oversight and honorary labours of its managers than in unlimited pecuniary resources. The large amount of public contributions lately given to this one Institution would perhaps have been better applied had they been proportionably given to the following Refuges, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Queen Street | 100 | Broad Street | 55 |
| Brook Street | 16 | Albert Street | 40 |
| Britannia Court | 13 | Lisson Street | 35 |
| Old Ford | 50 | Hill Street | 40 |
| Belvedere | 20 | Coburg Row | 17 |
| Richmond Street | 12 | | |
| Wandsworth | 90 | Boys | 356 |
| Grotto Passage | 20 | Girls | 212 |
| Bryan Street | 35 | | |
| Whitechapel | 25 | Total number of Inmates | 568 |

By the adoption of such a course the sufferings of London's destitute poor would have been at once mitigated on a more extensive, effective, and permanent basis.

With a view to giving effect to a scheme of this kind, the Secretary of the Ragged School Union sent a letter to the Editor of "*The Times*," asking the favour of its insertion in that journal; but, from some reasons best known to himself, the letter never appeared. We therefore insert a copy of it.

## "OUR HOMELESS POOR."

*To the Editor of the Times.*

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1, EXETER HALL STRAND.
*London, Jan. 15th*, 1859.

SIR,—The articles that have recently appeared on this topic in your influential journal, have called forth a large amount of spontaneous assistance, and have greatly encouraged many friends who have long laboured to ameliorate the condition of their poor neighbours, but whose labours have been cramped for the want of more liberal public support. A correct knowledge of the condition of the poorest portions of London's population has been acquired by the Committee of the Ragged School Union. And during the last fifteen years, varied efforts have been put forth by this Society to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. The three principal branches of these efforts have been—1st. The establishment of Free Schools for Neglected Children. 2nd, Refuges for Homeless Children. 3rd. The securing of Employment for those who have passed through these Institutions.

The results of these metropolitan efforts may be thus briefly expressed. Within the circle of a five miles radius of St. Paul's, there are conducted 110 Day Ragged Schools, with a daily attendance of 15,000 children. There are 130 Evening Schools, with an attendance of 9,000 of both sexes; and 137 schools are open on Sunday, mostly in the evening, when 21,000 scholars attend; the instruction of this mass of neglected children is undertaken by 3,000 voluntary teachers, aided by 300 paid masters and mistresses. The annual cost of these schools is about £25,000.

2nd. The Refuges for the Homeless connected with this Society and supported from its funds, provide not only for the education in elementary knowledge and industrial training of the inmates, but also their entire food, clothing, lodging, &c. There are 15 of these Day and Night Refuges in connection with the Ragged School Union, containing 560 inmates, towards the support of which, under certain conditions, the Ragged School Union gives a capitation grant of £3 per year for each inmate. The annual cost of these refuges is about £8,500. The St. Giles's Refuge, so frequently referred to by Mr. W. Williams in your columns, is one of these 15 asylums for the homeless, and towards carrying on its operations, the Committee of the Ragged School Union has, since the 1st January of last year, granted £650 from its funds; and yet on the 24th December, when your startling articles appeared, this institution was crippled with debt.

3rd. The employment for girls is mostly in families as servants, and light occupations, where female labour is largely employed. The boys are mostly engaged in shops, &c., as errand boys; some are sent into the navy and the merchant service; and a few enlist into the army; a considerable number now gain an honest living, as the public well know, by shoe-blacking. When home associations are decidedly such as are likely to prove ruinous to the scholars, they are sent out as emigrants. Upwards of 700 of the former scholars are now doing well in Australia, Canada, and other colonies. By these means, upwards of 2,000 children yearly leave the London Ragged Schools for situations; and with a view to ascertain the character acquired in them, and also to

give further encouragement to those who do well, prizes have been offered to those who have kept their places for at least twelve months with certified good characters. The prize consists of a very handsome card and 10*s*. These prizes have been given for five years, and the number awarded for each year, after close scrutiny, has been as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1853 | ... ... ... ... ... ... | 144 prizes. |
| 1854 | ... ... ... ... ... ... | 327 „ |
| 1855 | ... ... ... ... ... ... | 366 „ |
| 1856 | ... ... ... ... ... ... | 402 „ |
| 1857 | ... ... ... ... ... ... | 496 „ |
| | | 1,735 |

By these and other efforts, the Ragged School Union has laboured for 15 years to better the condition of the homeless and the neglected, and if the condition of these classes be as has been so clearly proved by the personal investigation of your correspondent, how much more extensive and appalling would have been their condition at this time, had not these and kindred efforts been put forth.

The Committee of the Ragged School Union met last evening, when they found their balance at the Bank of London for the sustentation of the refuge effort was under £50, and the claims that had to be immediately met amounted to £217, and therefore had to entrench on the Education Fund for the purpose. When, sir, you reflect for a moment on the fact that this main or central association endeavours to assist the whole of these 15 homes for outcast youth in London, no more need be added to enlist sympathy, except to say, that contributions will be thankfully received at 1, Exeter Hall, London; and by being received for the "Refuge Fund," the proceeds will be given to those institutions where help is mostly needed, and which have not in any degree felt the benefit of your powerful appeal.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

W. Locke, *Hon. Sec.*

The additional aid given to the St. Giles's Refuges in consequence of *The Times* article immediately resulted in increasing the number of inmates from 85 to 155; similar results would have been effected in the other refuges had similar aid been afforded. The gratifying fact might have now been realised, that, instead of 568 refuge inmates as now, it would have been 968, or perhaps over 1,000.

Our readers should not lose sight of the difference in the character of the Refuge at Field Lane and those in the foregoing list. The Night Refuge at Field Lane is, as its name imports, limited to the night—that is, the inmates are admitted at the close of each day, and dismissed on the following morning; bread is supplied them before and after the night's rest. So far the *physical* wants are met, and no further, excepting in the occasional gift of an old garment. The great *moral* lever of this institution is not so much in its supplying the physical wants as in the religious influences brought to bear by the noble band of voluntary and paid teachers during the Sunday and week evenings. In addition to similar influences the other institutions take the inmates wholly off the streets, day and night, by providing for them food, clothing, lodging, industrial training, secular and religious instruction. After twelve or eighteen months' care and maintenance they are not, as in some workhouses, turned out and told nothing more can be done for them,

but situations are found in which they can earn an honest living. If, however, it be unprofitable, from the peculiarity of certain cases, to obtain employment in this country, nothing daunted, the managers give them an outfit, and the Ragged School Union pays the emigration expenses of such youngsters, to one of the colonies, where such labour as they areready and willing to give, is most sought for.

Such being the difference between the two kind of Refuges, we repeat that we do think it was not judicious, either on the part of the *Times* or the public, to overload one institution with wealth, and so generally to overlook other kindred charities which are doing the work on a more permanent and successful basis.

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## MEETING OF LONDON DELEGATES.

THE usual winter meeting of the delegates from the London Ragged Schools was held in Field Lane School-room, on Wednesday, November 17, 1858. There were a goodly number of delegates, who were met by almost all the members of the Committee of the Ragged School Union.

Mr. W. Locke, the Hon. Secretary, presided during tea and at the commencement of the meeting, but was succeeded in the chair by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, with all present, took deep interest in the subject proposed for discussion, viz.—*Scholars' Prizes; the Past and Present Condition; Modes of Distribution; Results; and Suggestions.*

Mr. William Locke, in opening the business of the evening, said he would not detain them by any remarks upon the subject itself. He felt assured that it was one into which all would enter with earnestness; but they must bear in mind the fact that no change in the conditions could be made this year. Those published would be adhered to; but any hints or suggestions offered would be taken into consideration by the Committee next year. He then called on Mr. Fowler to open the subject.

Mr. Fowler said the subject of Scholars Prizes had been proposed to be considered at that meeting, for the purpose of eliciting the various opinions that may exist with regard to it. It was true some persons entertained the idea that virtue should be its own reward, and that principle should be sufficient to stimulate to perseverance. Certainly the pleasure of a good conscience is a great reward; yet, in the present state of things, that principle is not sufficient of itself. In the Christian course, rewards are made use of. The Christian is not only prompted by a sense of duty, but by having respect to the recompense of reward. The idea of the Scholars' Prizes was in keeping with this. The design was, to induce the boys and girls coming under their notice in Ragged Schools, to strive to advance; though to do this involved the necessity for change of places. Objections had been urged to the system of giving prizes, on the ground that it had a tendency to excite vanity in the scholars, they being assembled and made conspicuous, and passing the chair of the noble president. He thought such might be the case with some, but he considered it rather tended to encourage the feeling of self-respect.

Objections had been urged against the conditions, viz., that they were too stringent; also against the amount of money given—

[*At this juncture the noble Earl of Shaftesbury came in, who was received with great warmth of feeling.*]

Mr. Fowler continued: This is a welcome interruption.—A new graduated scale had been proposed. He thought such a plan would be attended with good advantages were it practicable. He felt that amongst the class they had to do with, the love of change existed to a very large extent. Such was his experience in the institution with which he was connected in Westminster. They have been accustomed to constant change all their lives, and he could not see any other way of inducing them to habits of stability, than by holding out a system of rewards —encouragement instead of coercion. It might be a question whether a money prize or a certificate would be best. The money prize had its advantages; it enabled them to purchase clothes; and he was of opinion any other advantage would be less powerful; for that class only looked at immediate advantages. He knew a case where one of the lads who had received a prize had, by virtue of his card, progressed, and was now married; and he hung the prize-card up in his room as one of his choicest treasures. It might, however, be a question whether prize cards did not tend to keep the fact ever before the minds of those possessing them, or given to other unnecessary details of the origin of the prizes.

With regard to the statistics of the prizes already given in the five years, which were very interesting, he would refer to the facts of each year. For Christmas ending 1853, being the first year prizes were given, the conditions were *one year's service in one place, ending at Christmas;* the number successful was 144. The conditions for the second year were a little altered; *it was not imperative the year of service should end at Christmas. The money was to be 10s.; but girls who were domestic servants only were eligible,* and therefore the number of girls obtaining the prize would have been greater than they otherwise would have been. The following year *three money prizes were given,* and the number still advanced to 366. For 1856 it was arranged that the Ragged School Union should pay 5*s.* and the local schools 2*s.* 6*d.* In doing this, the idea of the Parent Committee was to economise their funds and to excite a greater interest, and secure more care on the part of the local schools in selecting the candidates. For 1857, the prize was again altered to 10*s.*; 7*s.* 6*d.* by the Ragged School Union, and 2*s.* 6*d.* by the local schools, and the numbers then reached 496.

The question of the ages had been carefully considered; young men twenty years and upwards, were not in keeping with the idea of rewarding children of the schools. He would not add more, as the object of the meeting was to elicit information so as to enable the Committee of the Parent Society, in their future deliberations, to come to conclusions whereby the great object may be more perfectly secured

A very lively conversational discussion now took place; in the course of which much valuable information as to the working of the system was advanced. Difficulties and objections were, in a very kind spirit, pointed out, and some excellent suggestions made. Objections were raised as to the conditions being too stringent, thereby in some cases excluding real deserving boys and girls; but this objection chiefly related to prizes being confined to girls who were domestic servants, and sleeping at their employers'. The forms of application intricate, and required so much time to obtain all the required information. The giving a money prize on the first occasion, and cards only in after-years, was considered to be lessening the power of the stimulus. The system of giving prizes was generally approved, and found to be very useful, in being a stimulus to induce scholars to get situations, and, when, obtained to conduct themselves well, so as to keep them. It was,

too, a means of keeping up an acquaintance with old scholars, and continuing a wholesome oversight for years after they had left the school. Several pleasing and encouraging cases of the great benefit prize cards had been to those who had received them were stated.

A girl belonging to Buck's Row school obtained a prize card, and, afterwards leaving her situation, went to work at a factory; there she became so disgusted with the bad language and bad conduct of those she was thrown amongst, that she resolved to try and get into service again. She heard of a situation in the west-central part of London, and went after it. She took her prize card in her hand; and when the lady saw it, she said that was enough for her, she should not trouble herself to inquire further about her, and engaged her at once. She has been in that situation nearly twelve months. Had she not had the prize card, having been at work at a factory, there was not the least probability that she would have ever got a place as a domestic servant.

Two girls and two boys, now young men and women, were in little places when they first received a prize card; their prize cards have been the means of their getting better situations, and receiving more wages; in some cases twice the amount. One of them being out of employment for a time, placed his card in the care of the teacher, who put it in his desk. One morning a gentleman called at the school, and said he wanted a lad; he showed him that boy's card, and the gentleman, upon that recommendation, took him, and he holds a very respectable situation.

It was suggested *that a special fund should be set on foot for scholars' prizes. That the distribution be extended to girls known to be conducting themselves well in other occupations than domestic servants, being specially recommended by the teacher. That a certificate be supplied to scholars whose conduct in school merited, it, with a view to giving them a start in life. That a prize card be given first, and money afterwards; and that the card be so constructed as it shall not be used by scholars who may not continue to conduct themselves well.*

Lord Shaftesbury concluded by saying: A great deal of valuable matter had been advanced. The question was not, shall we give prizes? but, as we do, and purpose to continue to do so, how had they best be given? They could not come to any conclusion then; but the subject, no doubt, would be again carefully considered by the Committee of the Union, and plans proposed whereby the system might be extended. There was much in the question worthy grave attention as to whether the prizes should be confined to domestic servants sleeping under the roofs of their employers, or to those in creditable families as servants, but who slept under their parents' roof. It was an important hint to construct the card so that it could not be turned to a bad use by any who might not continue to conduct themselves creditably. He leaned very much to the idea of extending the prizes so as to encourage girls attending the day schools to get situations as a start in life. He liked, too, the thought of presenting the first year a certificate, and a money prize in the second. To extend the principle would certainly be to draw more largely on the funds of the Union. But he thought a special appeal might be made for funds for that purpose. He was willing to head it, and he was confident it would not be made in vain.

Mr. W. Locke, in proposing a vote of thanks to his lordship for his kindness in coming amongst them on the occasion, said the Committee of the Union, and the schools in general, were greatly indebted to his lordship for many personal acts of kindness, besides taking chairs at meetings

held. It was only the previous Friday evening the question was put whether the Committee should not transfer some of the deposit fund to the general account, that being very low. The Committee deferred doing so, remarking that they would trust Providence: and, singular enough to say, the next morning a letter was received from his lordship containing a cheque for £1,000.

Lord Shaftesbury replied, that he at all times felt great pleasure in coming amongst the managers of Ragged Schools. He felt great respect for them. The £1,000 referred to by Mr. Locke had been placed at his disposal by a lady to do as he pleased with, and he thought he could not do better than remember his old friends, the Committee of the Ragged School Union. He hoped the time would not be long before there would be another.

## CLARE MARKET RAGGED SCHOOL.

This school has been lately removed from Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, to 3, Horseshoe Court, Clement's Lane. There, the day-school, for upwards of 300 children, boys and girls, is now held in a large building prepared for the purpose, as well as for Church services for the poor of that populous district, in which there had been hitherto no church or chapel sufficient for their accommodation. The evening-school for elder boys will be held in a large room in Bear Yard. The friends and patrons of the school have had so many gratifying proofs of the good results produced by the teaching and friendly care bestowed on the poor children, that they are encouraged to undertake this enlarged plan. During the three years that the day-school has been added to the original evening classes for girls and for boys, numerous cases have been recorded proving that not only the usual instruction has been duly given, but a truly Christian temper developed in the minds of the young scholars. There remains, however, a great work to be carried on; for it must be remembered that the Clare Market school is in the midst of a very poor population, not to be lightly regarded, having to struggle against the evil influence of the Sunday-trading in the streets and courts of the market. Not only do many of the daily scholars attend on Sunday before proceeding to the parish church, but several elder boys who have left for situations come also, and are thus sheltered from the bad example without, and are strengthened in the duty and comfort of keeping the Sabbath-day holy. Great are the impediments to stopping the sin of buying and selling on Sunday at present; it is therefore most needful to impress the youth of this generation with serious, well-grounded ideas on the subject, and guard them against this one temptation in time.

In the early beginning of this Ragged School, it was, we believe, the first to establish a saving fund for garments, which, with the sewing class, produced the best effects on the poor girls. In the humble upper room in Yeate's Court was also held one of the very first Mother's Meetings; these two important paats of a Ragged School are now generally recognised and adopted as belonging essentially to the system. The improvement thus effected in the cleanliness, health, and self-respect of both parents and children is very obvious, and the benefits have been very gratefully received. From the excellent careful report of the medical officer of health for the Strand district, just published, we learn that the mortality in St. Clement

Danes, in which Clare Market is situated, has decreased during the past year, partly owing to the improvement made in dwellings and drainage. Still, the number of early deaths amongst the children of the poor is much higher than the average in other parts of London. Everything that tends to lessen this sickly condition of young children is worthy of attention, and surely it is an undoubted benefit, both to parents and children, to relieve them for several hours of the day of a portion of the family which crowd a small room. To afford mothers an opportunity of sending their little ones, clean and neat, as far as in their power, into an airy spacious school-room is, perhaps, one of the most influential means of diminishing the high rate of mortality which careful inspection has found to prevail to a great extent, and the chief cause of which can now only be attributed to overcrowded close rooms and want of cleanliness. It is earnestly hoped that this school, placed in the central parish of this great city, may receive such liberal help and support as will enable the committee to gather in yet many more of those ragged and ignorant little ones who are wandering amongst the outcast poor, for daily teaching, and to make friends with those who can help them forward in a good course.

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## THE HOME IN THE EAST.

Late in the autumn of 1855, in literary company with our readers, we paid a visit to the Home in the East Reformatory, at Ford House, Old Ford, Bow. We inspected its dormitories, work-rooms, and grounds; the general report of our visit may be found in the September Number of our Magazine for that year; and now, once more, in this year of grace and social science, 1859, we invite our readers to a second visit, and to an earnest, but kindly inquiry into the results of three more years of labour in this new and interesting field of Christian enterprise.

The general features of this once rural district are changing. The ancient Lea still rolls its flood onwards to the Thames, but not so pellucid as when Ford House first rose up on its banks. Two hundred years ago Ford House rose grandly on the elevated bank opposite the Ford, and looked out upon an extensive scene of forest, field, and flood. But now the genius of commerce has stepped in, and factory, mill, and wharf line the banks of the river, and a ceaseless tide of impurities falls into the silent stream. The Old Ford is deserted, and is now a shore of mud and filth, and we should think is in summer a miniature Pontine marsh. The fields, too, where reapers ony a few years back cut corn have disappeared. Some building Cadmus has planted them with brick and stone, and almost as quickly as the dragon's teeth of old germinated, there have sprung up Alma Terraces, Park Roads, and Inkerman Villas. But the building societies have not yet conquered the country; there yet remains much land to be possessed, and for many years to come Old Ford will enjoy, despite its factories, a large amount of pure air and boundless sunshine.

Changes too have taken place at Ford House, and the visitor of 1855 would scarcely recognise the Home of 1859. The old fences, rotten and dilapidated, are fast disappearing, and strong planks occupy their places; the dreary swampy half acre on the north side of the house, which, in 1855, was covered with the ruins of an ice-house, ponds, and rubbish heaps, is now a level and well gravelled play-ground, with swings, climbing poles, leaping bars; and—charming feature!—the boys' own gardens; instead of the ice-house, we see a warm and well-fitted school-room.

On the south side of the house is a new building, only just completed. This is the set of work-rooms which have long been needed for the trade operations now carried on. The building is fifty feet long, and is divided by moveable partitions into three light and lofty work-rooms, occupied by the tailors, shoemakers, and sackmakers. Opposite the work-rooms, and attached to the house, is the governor's office, a new erection also, and rendered necessary by the increasing business of the Home. Ere we enter this office, let us proceed to the grounds and inspect them. In 1855, there was about three-quarters of an acre under cultivation, and the supply was just equal to the demand of the Home. Now there are four acres under cultivation, and the boys are carefully trained in spade husbandry by a skilled gardener, who resides in a cottage on the premises. The garden affords facilities in preparing the boys for farm situations when they emigrate to Canada; and those of the boys in the tailor and shoemakers' shops whom it is thought desirable to emigrate, have a preparatory training with the pick and spade. "The wind bites shrewdly" in these open grounds; let us seek the shelter of the governor's office, and make a few inquiries into the inner life of the Home.

The present number of inmates is fifty-four. Of these, fifty-three have been the inmates of a prison from one to twenty-eight times. The youngest boy is twelve years of age, and the oldest about nineteen. A few are utterly desititute, having neither parents nor relations. A very large number have step-parents only, and, in the majority of cases, a bad parental example has been the principal cause of the criminal position of the child.

The domestic arrangements are under the direction of the matron. Instruction in bed-making, room-cleaning and simple cookery is given; so that every boy has the opportunity of learning a few simple, but important, elements in household economy and comfort. For working purposes the boys are divided into three equal sections, half of which are in school during the morning, the other half at work, the order being reversed the next day. The whole of the sections go to work in the afternoon, and the entire number meet in school in the evening. The average school for each day is three hours and a half.

The want of proper work-rooms has hitherto retarded the progress of the tailors and shoemakers; but, under all disadvantages, a large amount of work has been done. An order for shoe goods has been executed for a kindred institution, and the tailors are at present supplying an order for a number of outfits for sailors. From the garden there have been received large supplies of vegetables, which have been disposed of in the neighbourhood.

The right disposal of the lads is a point of the utmost importance. To fail here is to fail everywhere. Feeling this, the Committee have paid much attention to the subject, and although they can report favourably of the lads whom they have placed in situations in England, experience has led them to look to emigration as the best outlet for the Reformatory boy.

As a means of testing the power of the reformatory system, the committee have, from time to time, employed a visitor to make careful inquiries about the lads whom they have apprenticed or otherwise provided for, and one of these inquiries had just been completed at the period of our visit, and the governor placed the tabulated statement which had been prepared for the committee at our service.

In all points it is an important document, and its cheering results are doubly enhanced by its well-tested accuracy; the facts are all susceptible of proof, no guesses are made, no hopes vainly expressed that perhaps such a boy is doing well,—if he is doing well the fact is noted, if not he is placed on the bad list. The document is in fact a balance sheet, in which the result of dealings with boy criminality during a period of five years are clearly shown.

The document gives no account of boys whose short stay in the Home afforded no clue to their position, nor reasonable hopes of their welfare. It deals with those the committee dealt with; on whom the principles of religious and industrial training have been tried, and for whom the committee generally provided situations. Up to June, 1858, 147 boys had been thus disposed of, and the last inquiry classes them under three heads, good, doubtful, bad. The name of each boy is given when seen or heard of on sea or shore. The 147 names come out thus in the totals:—good, 102; doubtful, 29; bad, 16; total, 147. A note attached to the document by the Hon. Sec., T. Scrutton, Jun., Esq., informs us that the word "doubtful, is applied to those youths respecting whom little positive information could be obtained." It may, therefore, be fairly estimated that a proportion of the twenty-nine may at the next inquiry be found in the good list.

No words of ours can add to the value of this document. It stands by its own strength, and speaks with its own eloquence. It is gold,—gold which has been dug out of a mass of crime, ignorance, and filth, which, after being tested by fire and tried by weight, has been moulded into shape and stamped with the image of truth.

Still, it is even more. Every one of those 102 youths reported as doing well is not simply a name struck off the list of crime, but a centre of influence withdrawn from evil and transferred to the side of the good and true. To compute the amount of good is easy, but who can furnish the figures to represent the evil prevented. A case furnished to us by the governor will illustrate this:—"J. G. had lived by thieving for years, and was well acquainted with prison life. Through the persuasion of a police constable, he sought and obtained admission into the Home, in the year 1856. He was sixteen years of age, totally ignorant, and saturated with vice, and possessed the very elements of character fitted to make him a thieves' captain. He was daring, cunning, and unscrupulous. For a long period the Home seemed to exert no influence upon him. Ultimately a change took place, and his misdirected powers were applied in the right direction. He became industrious, learned to read and write with tolerable accuracy, and in arithmetic held the first place in the school. The committee sent him to Canada in 1857, and when last heard of, which was about four months back, he was filling a responsible situation. Now it may be fairly said, that had this lad been left to himself he would not have been a thief only, but a leader and trainer of a host of juvenile robbers.

Before leaving the Home our attention was directed to its financial position. It appears that, notwithstanding the help afforded by the Government, the Institution is still dependent upon voluntary aid, and without the continuous support of its friends it must languish, and like some kindred institutions, ultimately be closed.

The present new buildings have cost £300, towards which the committee and other friends have subscribed £200, leaving a balance of £100 to be provided for. In addition to this, about £100 will soon be needed for the purposes of emigration. We appeal to the friends of this movement on behalf of the Home. It has a past to look back upon full of encouragement, and a future of usefulness worthy of special regard. Shall it fail for lack of funds? It ought not, and it must not, unless we are prepared to bear the responsibility of blotting out the only Protestant Reformatory in London, or Middlesex, which is specially certified for the reception of convicted boys.

We shall be glad to receive donations for this object, and earnestly commend the Home in the East to the thoughtful benevolence of those who see in this undertaking a profitable investment for a portion of that wealth of which our Divine Master has made them stewards.

# LECTURE ON MUSIC, BY JOSEPH PAYNE, ESQUIRE.

## Part II.

### ON HISTORY OF MUSIC AS CONNECTED WITH RELIGION.

*Continued from page* 219, Vol. X.

The first sacred song on record is found in Exodus xv. There at the twentieth verse we read that "Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. And Miriam answered them, Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea." We cannot tell very well what tune they sung to, but will give you a modern air on the subject to words written by Moore in his Sacred Songs, viz., "Sound the loud timbrel," &c.

The first account of the use of music in connection with a religious act is in Joshua vi., where, by the command of God, seven priests blew seven trumpets before the ark, and compassed Jericho seven times. The effect is thus described in the twentieth verse:—"So the people shouted when the priests blew with the trumpets: and it came to pass, when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, and the people shouted with a great shout, that the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city." Another instance is of music in connection with prophecy; for we find in 2 Kings iii. 15, that Elisha says, "But now bring me a minstrel; and it came to pass, when the minstrel played, that the hand of the Lord came upon him, and he said, Thus saith the Lord, make this valley full of ditches, for thus saith the Lord," &c., v. 16 to 19.

King David also cured Saul of an evil spirit by playing to him on the harp. In his time, as now, the instruments were made of fir wood, which was soft and sonorous. Under Solomon, his son, music flourished. According to the account in 1 Chron. xxiii. 5, there were 4,000 Levites to praise the Lord with instruments; and according to the 25th chapter, there were 288 who were cunning in song. The Hebrew words prefixed to the Psalms are supposed by some to indicate the tune or key. "The Hebrew music," says Dr. Burney in his History, "must have been rough, coarse, and noisy, having originally no vowels, and, after the introduction of points, having many aspirates instead of open, clear vowels. The modern singing is an innovation, as singing was abolished from the time of the destruction of the Temple, and ordered to continue abolished until after the coming of the Messiah." Dr. Burney describes the music at a synagogue of German Jews in a manner which quite accords with my own experience. He says, "At my first entrance one of the priests was chanting, and responses were made by the congregation in a manner which resembled the hum of bees. After this three began singing a kind of jolly modern melody, sometimes in unison, sometimes in parts, to a kind of tol-de-rol, instead of words. One of these voices was a falsetto, more like the upper part of a bad *vox humana stop* in an organ than a natural voice. Another was a vulgar tenor, and the third a barytone. This last imitated, in his accompaniment of the falsetto, a bad bassoon; sometimes continued one note as a drone bass; at others, divided it into triplets, and some quavers iterated on the same tone. At the end of each strain the whole congregation set up such a kind of cry as a pack of hounds when a fox breaks cover. It was a confused

clamour and riotous noise, more than song or prayer." What a contrast between this description and the singing to the beautiful instruments in some of our places of worship, where all is subduedly harmonious, and harmoniously subdued, and reminds me of the verse of the poet—

> "Devotion borrows music's tone,
> And music takes devotion's wing;
> And, like the bird that seeks the sun,
> They soar towards heaven, and soaring sing."

Music was much used among the primitive Christians. Under Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, there was regular chanting, and a particular place for those who sang psalms in the church. In the time of the Emperor Julian the Apostate, about the year 364, nearly 1500 years ago, there lived a spirited lady called Publia, the Deaconess, who had under her a choir of virgins; and on one occasion, when the Emperor went by, she caused them to sing as loud as they could the words of the 115th Psalm, from the fourth to the eighth verse, "Their idols are silver and gold, the work of men's hands. They have mouths, but they speak not;" and then, by way of personal application, "They that make them are like unto them; and so is every one that trusteth in them." The Emperor was very much enraged at this mode of singing at him, and abused the Deaconess in good set terms, but passed on; and as he was coming back, the chorus assailed him again with, "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered; let them also that hate him flee before him." The Emperor had the Deaconess seized and beat on the face till the blood came: but it was all of no use; for always whenever he passed by she and her choir were sure to be there, and sure to greet him with some appropriate and Scriptural censure of his baseness and apostacy.

In the time of our Saviour minstrels seem to have been popular; for we read in the 9th chapter of Matthew and the twenty-second verse, "And when Jesus came into the ruler's house, and saw the minstrels and the people making a noise, He said unto them, Give place: for the maid is not dead, but sleepeth."

In the year 384 the Capitoline games were abolished; and in 386 the Ambrosian chant was established in the church at Milan. Processional singing was established by St. Chrysostom at Constantinople in opposition to the heretics. To St. Ignatius, who had conversed with the Apostles, is attributed singing in parts (antiphona) among the Christians of the East. The mediatio or middle of the chant, where we see the colon, was a breathing place for the chanter. The primitive Christians danced on Sundays; and the word choir comes from *choros*—a dance. The Spaniards still dance in their solemn processions. Notes instead of letters seem to have been introduced about the time of Gregory, who improved the Ambrosian chant, and established a music school; and the chair in which he sat, and the whip with which he corrected the boys who sang out of tune were preserved and shown several hundred years after his death. With respect to music in our own country the venerable Bede says Austin, the monk, and his train, sent here to England in the year 590, sang Litanies and Allelujahs when they came to King Ethelbert. Milton says music was cultivated under Egbert in 668 by means of Theodore, a monk of Tarsus, whom Pope Vitalian made Archbishop of Canterbury.

Alfred the Great, who was a musician, encouraged it at Oxford, though it was so tedious and difficult, that it took the young men nine or ten years to acquire it.

The first mention of an organ with keys and metal pipes occurs in a Greek epigram, attributed to the apostate Julian, in 364. The hydraulic or water-organ invented by a barber of Alexandria, is supposed to have been suggested by Plato's musical clock; and this with the syringe and the bagpipe (a curious assembly of oddities certainly, a barber, a clock, a syringe, and a bagpipe) furnished the idea of the real organ. Cassiodorus says, in his time the water-organ was going out, and the wind-organ

with keys was used instead. Pope Vitalian, who lived in the seventh century, is supposed to have first introduced it at Rome. The first that was used in France was made a present to King Pepin in 757. King Pepin's was so much admired that Charlemagne sent ambassadors to Constantinople to obtain another. In the tenth century, organs became common in Germany, Italy, and England, and were in use in the various convents. I have a drawing of one in use in the reign of King Stephen, 1135, taken from a drawing at Trinity College Cambridge. Compare it with modern ones, and see their vast superiority in construction and workmanship.

It would be tiresome to mention the different musicians of those early times; but I will refer to one who seems to have been most painstaking and patient, for he composed 300 verses in praise of baldness, in honour of his patron Carolus Calvus, or Charles the Bald, commencing every word with C, as "Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantata Camenæ."

About the time of Richard I., the singing of Christmas Carols came into fashion. I hope they were better than the modern twang of "God rest you merry gentlemen," or "*The first good joy that Mary had*,"—with which, till lately, old women with all sorts of voices were in the habit of exciting sympathy.

The Florentines were great musicians; and one of them, a blind man, was such an excellent player on the organ, that first-rate musicians went from England and distant parts of the North, across the sea, the Alps, and the Appennines, to hear him play. In the ninth century the Evangelists were translated into German, and the most ancient music to German words consists of the hymns of the first Reformers—some written by John Huss are said to be still preserved.

Music was principally cultivated by the clergy till about the middle of the fifteenth century; but, about that time many great events occurred, viz.: the dissolution of the feudal system; the Reformation and the invention of gunpowder; the mariner's compass; the art of printing; and music, shared in the benefits springing from the excitement and awakening of the world's powers and privileges.

The first piece of printed music, composed expressly for the organ, seems to have been published in 1513, or 345 years ago. Jusquin, the composer, was afterwards chapel-master to Louis the Twelfth, of France, and wishing to remind the king of a living he had promised but forgotten to give him, composed a supplicatory motet to the verse of the 119th Psalm, "*Be mindful of thy word unto thy servant.*" The king heard the splendid intonations, and remembered him of his fault, and gave the living to the composer, who, in order to show his gratitude, composed another motet to the words of the same Psalm: "*Thou hast dealt well with thy servant.*" But those who heard both, say that desire was stronger than gratitude for the returning-thanks when he had got the living, was not at all to be compared with the supplication which he made for it. Other stories are told of his talents; but notwithstanding he died in want, while the fashionable buffoons of the day were patronised and became rich. But they praised him in poetry after he was dead—which, to say the least of it, was honour coming somewhat of the latest.

I should be sorry to introduce discord, but cannot well help it. Sounds, if always sweet, will satiate like other sweet things, and the introduction of discords produces a temporary uneasiness in the musical stomach, and thereby adds a poignancy to the subsequent food of harmony. This bittering of the sweet was sparingly used prior to the Reformation. Cardinal Wolsey's choir was on a scale of splendour equal to the Popes. Potter, an ancient Bishop of Rochester, being deprived of his see, travelled about Kent teaching poor children to sing. Henry VIII. not only could sing a part, but was skilled in counterpoint, and composed masses and motets, and especially an anthem in five parts, "*O Lord, the Maker of all things.*" Charles V. was well skilled in music; and Brantome, the French writer, says that Charles IX. and Henry III., of

France, were able to sing treble or counter-tenor among the choir men. Sir Thomas More wore a surplice, and sang among the choir. The proud Duke of Norfolk seeing him, said, "What, my Lord Chancellor a parish-clerk? Sir, you disgrace your king and your office." To which Sir Thomas More meekly, but spiritedly, replied, in the language of David, "It is before the Lord; I will be more vile than this, and will be base in mine own sight." A lesson for many not so great, so learned, or so pious, who seem as if they were ashamed of using that voice which God has given them in chanting forth his lofty praise! The whole English cathedral service was published in 1550 by John Marbeck, organist of Windsor, who was condemned to be burnt as a heretic, but pardoned, and at the Reformation had a good school of counterpoint. In the household of the fifth Earl of Northumberland there were six children, trebles, three basses, four counter-tenors, three standing tenors, my lord's chaplain, and priests in the household ("which be not appointed to attend at *no* time, but at service times and mealles") eleven, altogether twenty-eight.

(*To be continued.*)

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# Correspondence.

## THE ROUGHS OF THE DEVIL'S ACRE.

MR. EDITOR,—I was glad to read your paper on "The Ragged School Mission," for it not only gave a bird's-eye view of what is done, but of what is needed to cover the whole of London with the net-work of Ragged School machinery. One portion of your photograph I could have wished to have been false to nature—namely, that which refers to the "Roughs" of Westminster. But having recently visited the new Industrial School in Orchard Street, I am compelled, from my own knowledge of the locality, to confirm your statement, that "a majority were *not* known to the friends of Ragged Schools in that district." Alas! that it should be so. More genuine specimens of the British Arab I have never met in St. Giles's, Field Lane, or the Mint; and there were few, if any, who were not denizens of the Devil's Acre. That they had not attended the Ragged Schools of Westminster did not arise from their ages being under or above that which is considered as suitable to Night Schools, for most of these working bees were, as well from age as from statue, just the persons for whose moral and religious culture Ragged Schools were projected. Hence it would seem, from the fact that 100 lads have been attracted to the new Industrial School who "were not known to the friends of Ragged Schools in that district,' that a class is growing up in the very heart of the Devil's Acre who have escaped th grasp of the Ragged School teacher, but who might have been reached if prope machinery had been employed; for what the Orchard Street Industrial School has so readily effected might surely have been achieved by the existing Ragged Schools, if the proper drag-net had been used when the Lord said, "Let down thy net for a draught."

Painful as is this fact, it cannot excite much surprise; for during a recent visit to the Devil's Acre, at the hour when the few Sunday Night Schools were open, I counted 100 youths, and the same number of fallen females. The majority were squatting on the bare ground, in attitudes more easy than graceful. Not a few were gambling, singing, swearing, and playing coarse practical jokes. The lads, instigated by men

gray in vice, occasionally varied these amusements by extempore pugilistic combats, or by teasing dogs until they were driven half mad. The linen of most was foul, many were shoeless, and the faces of most told that a species of hydrophobia prevailed. The very air reeked with the fumes of tobacco, the only wholesome smell, in fact, in that frowsy, fever-stricken atmosphere. All, indeed, told that vice had completed its hideous task of obliterating all moral feeling, and of inducing callousness, as well to physical as to moral filth.

The same spectacle of vice and misery may be witnessed any fine summer week night, at the ordinary school hour. The number will probably be thinned; for, alas! too many of these wretched sons of neglect will be engaged at that hour either in cadging or thieving. But whether thus employed or not, it is scarcely needful to say, that these lads form the rough material from whence felons are manufactured, and whom it was the *first* idea of the Ragged School pioneer to save.

Why is this? The answer must, I fear, be that, whilst the *preventive* part of our machinery was never more effective, the *reformatory* part of the movement has been somewhat overlooked. Yet it is the reformatory aspect of Ragged Schools which has most excited public sympathy, and which God has so signally blessed. For it is in this that we most conform to the pattern of our great Exemplar, who came to seek and to save that which was *lost!*

That the preventive part of our machinery is well worked in the Devil's Acre is proved by the statistics annexed to the last Report of the Ragged School Union. It appears that there are 9 affiliated Institutions in Westminster. Of these 8 possess Day Schools, which are attended by 1,059 scholars. But there are not more than 6 Night Schools, which are attended by only 216 boys and girls. The 4 Boys' Night Schools, indeed, are attended by only 107 boys. It would thus seem that, while much is done in the day to drive Satan out of the inheritance he has long held under the shadow of Westminster Abbey, the claims of the degraded and of the vicious are not sufficiently regarded. What I complain of is, not that means are taken to prevent the formation of vicious habits, but that the lads, wounded by these modern robbers of Jericho, are partly left uncared for. "This ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

But what most evidences that the reformatory aspect of the Ragged School movement is somewhat overlooked in the Devil's Acre is, that, with 9 institutions, there are *only* 3 *Sunday Night Schools.* Of these, St. Ann's Lane is a Boys' School; the Broadway, mixed; and New Pye Street, for girls only. The aggregate attendance at these 3 Sunday Night Schools is 270, of whom about 100 are boys. It is true that five Ragged Churches are conducted in the evening; but, as they are intended for adults, they do not—nay, *cannot*—meet the pressing claims of the youthful population.

Not that Sunday work among the young is altogether neglected, for 5 schools meet in the morning, with 255 scholars; and 7 in the afternoon, which are attended by 600. And comparatively inoperative as Sunday Morning Schools must be, we would rather see the *baby* pariahs ingathered there than not at all. Yet, after all, Sunday evening is the only hour at which the *genuine* Rough can be induced to attend any Sunday School; for, like the owl, the night is his day. In vain, then, do these types of the men of Macedonia bitterly cry, "Come over and help us!" for there is no adequate response to their spiritual claims. Hence, as we refuse to teach, Satan takes them into his Sunday School, and speedily teaches them how to make the *worst* of both worlds.

One cause of this failure in reaching the Roughs of Westminster is the want of regular industrial training; for, with the exception of Old Pye Street Industrial School, no Industrial Classes are connected with the Westminster Schools. Now it is

in such classes alone that lads, corrupted by idleness or vice, can be industriously tested and trained to win their bread honestly in this world; and yet this fact has been all but *practically* ignored in that Devil's Acre where vice is sown broad-cast. Can we then wonder that so many of these poor lads grow up setting the laws of God and man at defiance, become ready pupils in thieves' colleges, and sustain the terrible reputation for crime for which this district is notorious?

Again, in the Devil's Acre there is no Boys' Refuge, either temporary or permanent, and only one Refuge for Girls, with 17 inmates. Now what can we possibly expect, even if the Night Schools were in a more satisfactory state, when boys and girls pass merely two hours in a godly school, whilst twenty-two hours are passed in houses where those are thought cleverest who can steal much without detection, or exciting suspicion? No, we do not separate them from desperate companions, and they soon learn that by stealing a handkerchief they can obtain nightly shelter and a hearty meal. *We* may sleep, but Satan and his agents never! And it is "when men sleep that the enemy sows tares."

But, after all, the chief reason why the Roughs of Westminster are escaping our grasp is the paucity of voluntary teachers. The Sunday Nights even have not secured the services of more than 30 teachers. Whilst it is satisfactory to find that there are some Christians who recognise the Divine truth, that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and who are therefore not content to engross gospel privileges, whilst our home-heathen are perishing, we are still compelled to exclaim, whilst viewing the large harvest-field and the few labourers, "What are these among so many?"

If, then, Sunday night work is thus neglected, it cannot excite surprise, that voluntary teaching in the Westminster Week-night Schools is almost unknown. The paid teachers are, doubtless, performing their duties zealously. But when their energies are impaired by the hard labour and the vitiated atmosphere of the Day School, they can scarcely be expected, if *unassisted* by volunteers, to attract, or manage any large number of Roughs. It is when the two species of labourers are engaged—the paid, yet not hireling teacher, and the unpaid missionary—that the temple of the Lord is "built in troubless times."

It is time, then, that the reformatory aspect of our movement should re-assume its supremacy in the Devil's Acre, if we are ever to do God's work thoroughly. Classes are growing up who ought, and, as has been proved by the Orchard Street experiment, may, by proper methods, be attracted to attend our schools. At Kensal Green, where, with 14 beer shops, no baker can keep out of the *Gazette*, 50 Roughs attend whenever the Night School is open. Why, then, is not this the case with the kindred classes in Westminster? Verily, there is very "much land yet to be possessed;" and it needs but personal consecration, and faith in God, at once to conquer and to possess the rich inheritance.

I am, &c.,

Q. IN THE CORNER.

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## PENNY BANKS.

SIR,—In these days, when Penny Banks have become almost fashionable, permit one of the founders of the first that was begun in the borough of Marylebone (21st April 1855), and in connection with the Ragged School in Hindes Mews, Marylebone Lane, to say a few words that may encourage others to do what has been done. Two individuals, without wealth or great personal influence, resolved, after some self-questioning, to try whether such a thing was practicable, and never having seen the

book-keeping department of a Penny Bank had to invent their own kind of books, which answered, but not very well. It was announced to the children in the school, and by a few bills, that the first night would be Monday, the 21st April. We resolved also that no interest would be given. That no formal notice to withdraw be required, and that every one should have a book called the depositor's book,—well, the first night came, and there were twenty-three depositors, all children, who deposited 5s. 5½d.; second week, an increase of eighteen names, deposits 14s. 3½d.; and thus the concern began. As the end of the first year there were 326 depositors, with £43 2s. 2½d. deposits, and £35 4s. 0½d. of withdrawals, but the numbers still increased, the labour took longer, and we had to get larger and somewhat different books. What was at first scarcely one hour's amusement is now two and a half hours' hard work—new jackets, trousers, boots, bonnets, Christmas puddings, New Year's parties, summer excursions, boys and girls helping mothers, and mothers saving for children, these and such as these have been the results of our labours—besides, the astonishing confidence of the depositors is a curious feature, and then the uniform, unbroken honesty of the 1,400 who have paid money, some many times, and yet never a bad coin has been tendered or received during three and a half years. We have a few short simple rules printed on a small sheet, which any one can have, and when money is withdrawn one penny must be left on the book. Always excepting the weekly labour—I cannot tell all the pleasure experienced in carrying on this work, and far less is it possible to describe the good done, but am perfectly certain that there is a kindness, aye, even affection hiding itself in the breast of both parents and children, but occasionally peeps out unmistakably. If you doubt, try it fairly and resolutely, in faith and hope, under God's blessing, gather up the crumbs that fall from the children's table, and do this one thing that will leave a blessing behind it. It is hardly possible that any one can be more unacquainted with the workings of a Penny Bank than the founders of Hindes' Mews were some four years ago; and not many circumstances more unpromising than ours were, but every difficulty has been overcome; and yet to show that such places are needed, although two Penny Banks have been begun in the immediate neighbourhood since this was started, and although one of the two gives large interest on deposits, still the number of our new depositors now is as great as ever it was, and no interest given.

The following figures will show the working of this bank:—

| | Deposits. | Withdrawals. | Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 1855 to April 1856 | 43 2 2½ | 35 4 0½ | 326 |
| Do. 1856 to do. 1857 | 73 9 0½ | 62 19 4½ | 376 |
| Do. 1857 to do. 1858 | 133 0 8½ | 118 17 6½ | 458 |
| Do. 1858 to Oct. 1858 | 94 4 4½ | 81 17 7½ | 264 |
| Three and half years—Amount | £343 16 4 | £298 18 6½ | 1,424 |

The Penny Bank is part of the operations of Hindes' Mews Ragged School. One word—a very important one with respect to the school, which is entirely sustained by the free-will offerings of the public, in which there are eighteen voluntary teachers on Sabbath evenings; a week evening school free; a Band of Hope with 650 names on the register; and its funds very low—Will you help?

Donations thankfully accepted by your humble servant,

GEO. MILLER.

33, *Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W*

## A WORD ABOUT MOTHER'S MEETINGS.

SIR,—There can, I presume, be little doubt that one of the most useful and salutary branches of Ragged School operations are our Mothers' Meetings, attracting and bringing under Christian influence the mothers of many of our scholars, they afford what we so much want, a direct means of *getting at*, and doubtless of benefiting the homes of the children; consequently it is not easy to over-estimate their value, or to speak too highly in their praise.

There appears, however, to be one drawback to their general usefulness, which requires, I think, only to be stated and looked into to be soon remedied. I allude to the want of uniformity in the amount of pecuniary advantage granted to their members. Thus, on inquiry, I find that some are in the habit of allowing one penny in the shilling, some twopence, some threepence, and some fourpence; besides other advantages, such as the purchasing of materials, calicos, flannels, &c., &c. (which have already been bought cheap) not made up, but by the yard, with the allowance just named, Tea Meetings, &c.

Now, Sir, I am very desirous of getting a few opinions on these points, and to ask—

1st. What is found to be the best amount of allowance to make?

2nd. Whether that amount could not be adopted by all, or nearly all, managers of the meetings?

3rd. Whether it is not improper to allow any materials to be sold by the yard?

My object is to obtain information and to make these meetings more valuable and important. Will you, therefore, be kind enough, should you deem the matter of sufficient importance, to insert such answers to these questions as you may deem worthy.

Doubtless, in order to get the mothers together, and make them feel you have an interest in their worldly comforts, as well as their spiritual prosperity, it is necessary to evidence that interest by offering some pecuniary advantage. But I am strongly impressed with the conviction that, if that pecuniary advantage be too great, it becomes not an instrument of good, but rather a direct means of evil; as thereby an inducement is held out, and a premium paid to pretence—not to call it by any harsher name—not easy to be withstood by persons in the position of these mothers generally.

Very truly yours,

SUBURBAN.

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# Poetry.

## THE STRANGER.

"Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."—Exod. xxii. 21.

LOOK with kindness on the stranger!
He is lonely, and distress'd;
Safely shelter him from danger,
Where he shall not be oppress'd.

Sad at heart he is, and weary,
Let thy smile his spirit cheer!
Life to him is dark and dreary,
Oft he sheds the bitter tear.

Think of days—how swiftly vanish'd
Down the vista of the past—
When from home thou, too, wast banish'd;
Torn, like him, by sorrow's blast.

Thou didst find a *Friend* to save thee,
But for whom thou must have died.
*Oil and wine he freely* gave thee,
And thy bosom's need supplied.

Oh! then, pass not by unheeding;
Thou the *stranger's* heart must know;
Vex him not, all stript and bleeding,
Do not aggravate his woe!

By the gifts to thee imparted—
*Light for darkness,—joy for grief*—
Haste to bind the broken-hearted,
Fly, to give his soul relief!

E. F

## THE TATTERED GARB.

"Ye are complete in him."

THE *tattered garb*, in thy pure eye,
My *Saviour*, is no sin,
Who canst discern the slightest dye
On hearts that dwell therein!

But 'tis the *filthy rag* of *flesh*
At which thy soul recoils;
All *tattered* in the fatal *mesh*
Of *Satan's* crafty toils!

Ah, yes! Thy blessed, all-seeing eye
Can reach the inmost soul,
And mark if precepts taught by Thee
Allowed are due control.

For when the heart is given to Thee,
Sweet *graces* will abound;
*Graces* of *truth*, *humility*,
Like flowers on watered ground.

Such hearts Thou'st promised not to scorn,
But graciously receive;
For 'tis alone the *child-like* born
Who in Thee *trust*, *believe*;

Who will hereafter share Thy throne,
Though here in *tatters* clad;
In *richest robe* be *clothed upon*,
And made for ever *glad!*

R.

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# Notices of Books.

*Plain Rhymes for Plain People.* By Mrs. JOSEPH FEARN. George Palmer, 17, Brownlow Street, High Holborn, W.C.

WHILST science, in its various branches, from the most sublime and magnificent to the most simple and minute, has been adapted to the tastes and capacities of persons of all ages and conditions, and rendered as attractive as possible, religion has not wanted its popular advocates and teachers. In the "Rhymes" before us we have "The Gospel according to Moses," as contained in the Book of Numbers, in a very simple and pleasing dress, calculated to arrest the attention, please the tastes of "plain people," and to be very attractive to scholars; whilst the price of this little book does not place it beyond their reach. The embodiment of important Christian doctrines deducible from the Mosaic economy, in few words and simple verse, proves the authoress to be well acquainted not only with Bible phraseology, but with Bible truth.

In this little book, where all is excellent, it is difficult to make selections;—one may suffice as a specimen of the rest.

"THE HIGH PRIEST.

"See Aaron stand before the Lord,
According to the Sacred word;
His priesthood now made sure by Him
Who dwells between the Cherubim.

"The *people* must not venture nigh,
Lest they should bear their sin and die:
But let *this man* my chosen be—
To bear all their iniquity.

"Yet shall he not without *the blood*,
Approach the great and holy God;—
With sacrifice, *which shall avail*,
He must appear within the veil!

"The charge of all the sacred things,
And whatsoever Israel brings,
Is given, O Son of Man, to thee,
And to thy chosen family.

"No part in that which earth deems great,
Have they who on the Lord do wait:
Their lot is free from change or chance,
*The Lord is their inheritance.*"

# Notices of Meetings.

## JACOB'S ISLAND, BERMONDSEY.

The Annual Meeting of the Jacob's Island Ragged School was lately held. In the absence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Rev. R. M. Martin presided.

By the Report for the past year it appeared that twelve years since a Ragged School was opened in the house now occupied, but the attendance was so large that a more commodious school-room had to be provided, and a railway arch was fitted up for the purpose, and thus the School was removed from the precincts of Jacob's Island. The City Missionary found that the children of the locality, mostly of the ragged class, did not attend any School, and a Ragged School was opened to supply the want. Reference was made to the low character of the locality and to the inconvenient, unhealthy, and dilapitated premises in which the School was held, although, in spite of this, the Committee and teachers were encouraged by the attendance of scholars and the order and attention manifested by them. One improvement had been effected by separating the elder and younger scholars, a distinct room having been fitted up to accommodate the latter. A Sewing Class had been formed for the instruction of the elder girls. In January, 1858, a Clothing Club was established for the scholars, the depositors in which amounted to 120, and the sum deposited to £21. The attendance of scholars averaged about 90, and they were making progress in useful and Scriptural knowledge. It had been urged upon the managers by the Ragged School Union to establish a mixed Day School, and they had determined to provide a fund for the erection or purchase of a suitable building for a free mixed Day and Ragged Night School. The receipts were £48 12*s.*, the expenditure, £53 6*s.* 3½*d.*, showing a balance against the treasurer of £4 14*s.* 3½*d.*

The meeting was addressed by Revds. J. Robinson, H. Strugnall, W. Curling, H. Hayman, Dr. Challis, and J. Payne, Esq.

## BLANDFORD MEWS.

A Public Meeting was lately held in the school-room. W. J. Maxwell, Esq., occupied the chair.

The report stated that these Schools were established about 11 years since, and, like most Ragged Schools, were small in their origin, but have, to the present, increased extensively. It has in full and effective operation:—A Day School for girls and infants, with an average attendance of about 100. A Night School open four evenings weekly, for boys and girls; average, 90; composed of youths who are variously occupied during the day, and to whom an opportunity is thus afforded of either learning the first elements of education, or of improving what they have previously acquired. A Free Service for the poor is conducted every Sabbath evening by clergymen or laymen. The services have an average attendance of about 30 adults, and have been productive of great good. Services in the Open-air are held in the summer months. The Weekly Monday Evening Lectures, given by several clergymen, have been continued upon scientific, historical, and religious subjects. A Free Reading Room has been added, and has succeeded admirably well, and is used by 20 or 30 young lads on an average. Many facts were given in the report, proving the value the poor set upon this institution, and the good it is doing.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hytche, Dr. Habershon, Rev. E. Headland, Mr. Pope, and other gentlemen.

## SERMON LANE, ISLINGTON.

The Annual Meeting of this School was recently held. The proceedings having commenced with singing and prayer, the Secretary read a letter from Earl Shaftesbury stating his inability to preside owing to a domestic bereavement. The Rev. B. S. Hollis occupied the chair.

The report stated, that during the past year the attendance at the Day School had been good, and the discipline maintained and progress made satisfactory. There were on the books 235, with an average attendance of 160. The Patching Class, every Wednesday afternoon, was attended by 50 boys and girls. The Children's Provident Fund had 108 depositors who had paid in £11 6*s.* 5*d.*, receiving 444 garments at 1*s.* 3*d.* less than cost price; 103 articles of clothing had been given to the more destitute. Sunday Afternoon School has 6 teachers and an attendance varying from 50 to 60. Mothers' Class, an attendance of 13; £5 5*s.* 4½*d.* deposited in Provident Fund, 52 garments sold. Payments in the year, ending June 30th, £106 10*s.* 8½*d.*; receipts, £94 3*s.* 8*d.*; leaving balance due to Treasurer, £12 7*s.* 0½*d.* This had increased to upwards of £35, and with other liabilities made a total debt of between £45 and £50. The report concluded with an earnest appeal for funds to enable the Committee to carry on the various agencies of the School which had been, by God's blessing, the means of effecting a great improvement in the neighbourhood.

The Rev. A. L. Courtenay, D.D., J. McLean, D.D., E. Roach, M.A., J. Weir, D.D., and Mr. Ferry addressed the meeting.

It was announced that the collection in the room and some promised annual subscriptions amounted to about £24; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting separated.

# BANK OF DEPOSIT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844,

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of THE BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, *Managing Director.*

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

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## NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

## BANK OF DEPOSIT,

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

THE WARRANT FOR THE HALF-YEARLY Interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 31st December, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

12*th January*, 1859. PETER MORRISON, *Managing Director.*

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

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PUBLIC Festivals, Schools, and Tea Meetings, supplied with CAKE. Terms free by post.

LEE, 26, Aldgate High Street, E.; and 21, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

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## ARROWROOT BISCUITS.

LEE, 21, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.; and 26, Aldgate High Street, E.

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## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A SAFE and CERTAIN REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken *by the most delicate female or the youngest child;* while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

Dawlish, January 14, 1858.

SIR,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another Testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of Lozenges to abate the Cough, but from none have I found such relief as from yours—even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please if worth your while. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

To Mr. Keating. ABRAHAM TURNER.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

# J. E. EAREE,

## BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,

50, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, etc., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to insure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

**Rout Seats on Reasonable Terms. Vans, and every requisite for Excursion Parties, with the entire Management, taken by Contract.**

COMMUNICATIONS BY POST IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

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TRADE MARK

# PATENT CORN FLOUR.

For Custards, Puddings, &c., preferred to the best Arrow Root, and unequalled as a Diet for Infants and Invalids. The *Lancet* says, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—See Reports, also, from Doctors Hassall, Letheby, and Muspratt.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per 16oz. packet.

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## WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS

Is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,

**Mr. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.**

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage, 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage, 1s. 8d.
Umbilical Truss, 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage, 1s. 10d.

**Post Office Orders should be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly.**

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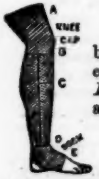


## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty, as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of *Weakness*, and *swelling of the Legs, Varicose Veins, Sprains, &c.* It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary Stocking.

From 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage, 6d.

## LADIES' BELTS

Are recommended to be worn by those who are delicate in their constitution; they support the back and abdominal muscles, and are very useful for Ladies anterior and subsequent to confinement, pendulous persons, etc.; being made of an elastic material, the size can be increased or diminished to suit the convenience of the wearer.—Price from £1 1s. to £3 3s.

**JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.**

CURE OF A 14 YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH, BY

## Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me. (Signed) THOMAS CARTER. Witness, Mr. Geo. Howell, Chemist, Dale-street Liverpool."

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. *They have a pleasant taste.* Price 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 11*s.* per box. Sold by all druggists.

CAUTION.—Every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in *white letters* on a *red ground* in the Government stamp, and without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS AND AN IMPOSITION.

## VIRGINIAN GUM.

Have you seen the Virginian Gum? Have you tried the Virginian Gum? Nothing has ever been introduced into this country which has caused such a stir, and has effected so many surprising and wonderful cures as the Virginian Gum!!! It is working wonders everywhere: the weak are strengthened!—the wounded are healed!—the lame walk, laying aside their sticks and crutches;—and thousands of living souls who have been restored from the brink of the grave, are everywhere gratefully sounding its praise! As a remedy for rheumatism, rheumatic gout, tic-doloreux, toothache, pains in the back, gravel, piles, asthmatic cough, hooping-cough, and even consumption, it is superior to anything in the world!! The names and residences of hundreds of persons can be given, who will testify to the surprising curative powers of the Virginian Gum, in cases of burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, bruises, sore throats, swellings, abscesses, boils, corns and bunions, whitlows, sore legs, bad breasts, cracked hands, &c. As a digestive, soothing, and healing adhesive plaister, it is better than any plaister known by the faculty: and as the Virginian Gum is not only the easiest, the most simple, as well as the cheapest and most certain mode of cure, it must ever continue to be the World's Favourite Remedy. Go!! Get Some!!! Get a small box, and try it for yourself!!! After the first trial you will never be without it in the house.—Sold retail in boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.* each, by druggists, stationers, and patent medicine vendors; and wholesale at the depôt, 139, Goswell-street, London, E.C., and at the usual Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.

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